This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

22862 e. 51

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

# DEFECTION

## CONSIDER'D,

And the DESIGNS of those, who divided the Friends of the Government, set in a True Light.

---

Quis furor iste novus? non hostem inimicaq; Castra
Argivum; *Spes* vestras uritis.

*Virg.* Æneid. 5.

*Refrain not to speak, when there is Occasion to do Good.*

Eccles. iv. 23.

---

*LONDON*,

Printed, and Sold by J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. 1718.

( Price 6 *d.* )

22862 e. 51

Digitized by Google

Bt. from Mr Chapman

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
30
JAN
1929

Digitized by Google

# THE DEFECTION CONSIDER'D, &c.

NOTHING but a due Regard for the Publick, cou'd make me meddle with a Subject, where I shall be necessarily oblig'd, contrary to my Inclination, to write with a great deal of Freedom, of the late Behaviour of certain Persons, whom, before I very much esteem'd: In the doing this, I hope to shew, 'tis not Unkindness for their Persons, but Love to my Country, which wholly influences me; and therefore shall religiously avoid saying any Thing of them, but where the Publick is concern'd in their Actions.

As I will not detract from their former Merit, so neither can I omit any Thing that's necessary, to make such, as they have seduc'd from their Duty, perceive the fatal Tendency of those Divisions they have created,

ted, and are ſtill fomenting with the utmoſt Application; and to let the World ſee how highly reaſonable it is, when ſuch Men act a Part ſo inconſiſtent with all former Pretences, to have always in our Minds that excellent Precept of the Goſpel, *He that ſtands, let him take Heed leſt he fall*; and that if we will do rightly, we muſt be govern'd not by Precedents, but by Principles; which teach us to look on all, who out of ſelfiſh Views, act contrary to them (whatever Denomination they are willing to go under) as *Deſerters, Betrayers, Renegadoes*; who do more Miſchief to the Cauſe they pretend to be for, than thoſe, who openly profeſs contrary Principles.

Never was a Parliament better diſpoſed, than the preſent, to have done every Thing, that could any Ways tend to promote the common Good; and when the ſo ſeaſonably Defeating the deſperate Attempts of the Enemies of our *Religion, Laws* and *Government*, had giv'n them the moſt favourable Opportunity of removing out of the way, all that might diſturb our future Quiet, or hinder us from being the moſt happy Nation in the World, and of conveying this ineſtimable Bleſſing to our lateſt Poſterity; *Then* to ſee Things take a quite different Turn, and the Hopes of good Men miſerably fruſtrated, muſt provoke the Indigna-

tion

tion of all, who wish well to their Country, especially, when they find, 'tis owing to those who were esteem'd Patriots, had the greatest Share of the King's Favour, and got immensly by his Bounty. Who is not surpriz'd, to find these Men hazard all by their unaccountable Divisions; and by joining with the Enemies of their Country, distress the King's Affairs, and prevent the doing of those very Things, they themselves declar'd to be necessary for the publick Safety; nay, made *that Necessity* an Argument for obtaining the *Septennial Act*.

These Mens Proceeding after this vile, and infamous Manner, has giv'n new Life to the Cause of *Popery*, and the *Pretender*! Hence the *Jacobites*, who began to look on their Game as lost, and think it in vain any longer to strive against the Stream, have *Now*, their Hopes reviv'd, and are wonderfully elated; and ev'ry where declare, that the *Whiggs* will do *That* for them, which all their own Cunning, or Force, cou'd not effect; and that, if a sudden Stop be not put to their intestine Jars (which, they think, are too far gone to be compos'd;) they will ruin themselves, and the Cause they are engag'd in; and then, say they, it can't be doubted, but that we will take effectual Care, that neither shall get uppermost again.



Digitized by Google

To prevent them from being True Prophets, I shall shew, *1st*, To what Extremity *Divisions* are apt to carry People. *2dly*, What those, who are for the Government, are to expect, if their Enemies get uppermost. *3dly*, That nothing can be more perverse than their Conduct, who have caus'd *these Dissentions*; or more weak than the Part these well-meaning People have acted, who have been prevail'd on to join with them; and that they have all the Reason in the World, by a steady Conduct for the Future, to attone for the Scandal they have brought on their own Party and Cause.

The *Jews* could not forbear their *Party-Divisions*, ev'n while their Capital was besieg'd by the *Romans*; and they fell on one another with that implacable Fury, that they hurted themselves more than the common Enemy was able to do; and had not *Josephus* been a *Jew*, and an Eye-witness, we could never have believ'd the Account he gives of the Heights those Quarrels were carry'd to among the Besieg'd, without Regard to their common Safety; notwithstanding they were press'd to the last Degree by Famine and the Enemy.

Nor were the Divisions at *Constantinople* between the *Greeks* and *Latines*, who resided there, less fatal, when that Place was besieg'd by the *Turks*; and 'twas no small

Occasion

Digitized by Google

Occasion that that famous City, and with it all the Remains of the *Greek* Empire, fell so easily into the Hands of those barbarous *Infidels*.

But, what need we look abroad, since we find by our own Historians, that we were never conquer'd by Foreign Enemies, or fell into any great Miseries, but by being unhappily divided among ourselves.

To give an Account of these Divisions wou'd fill a Volume; and therefore, I shall only observe, that in *Edw.* the 6th's Reign, the Quarrels between the Two Brothers, the *Protector* and *Admiral*, quickly brought the latter to the Block; and when he was gone, the *Protector* himself fell a Sacrifice to the curs'd Ambition of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who not long after was brought to the Scaffold, where he behav'd himself cowardly, and dy'd unpity'd. I mention this the rather, because 'tis well worth observing, that these great Men quarrell'd among themselves, as soon as the Rebellions, rais'd on Pretence of the *Church* and *Religion*, were quell'd; and that it was on the Account of these Unnatural Divisions, as our Ecclesiastical Historian observes, that scarce any Thing was seen, during that Excellent Prince's Reign, but Disorder and Confusion, both in Church and State; which made Way for the Destruction of the *Reformation*, and the Letting in of

*Popery*

Digitized by Google

*Popery* and *Perſecution* in the next Reign, and are theſe *Now* to be kept out, when thoſe very Men, who are againſt them, are divided among themſelves, and hate one another more than the common Enemy.

If the Reſentment of the Inſolence, Coveteouſneſs, Pride, and Ambition of the Duke of *Northumberland*, cou'd make the Proteſtant Nobility, who were engaged to be for a Proteſtant Succeſſion, to deſert the Perſon they had ſet up, and declare for the Popiſh Daughter of *H.* 8. born in Inceſt, whoſe Religion render'd her incapable of governing, except Ruin and Deſtruction may be call'd Government: This ſhews how dangerous 'tis to have Factions in the Bowels of a Kingdom; and that where *Proteſtants* are divided among themſelves, neither *Religion*, nor any other Conſideration, can hinder them from gratifying their Reſentment, even to their own Ruin.

If, as the Goſpel aſſures us, it holds true of a *Kingdom divided in itſelf*, that *it cannot ſtand*; 'twill, no Doubt, hold as ſtrongly of any Party in a Nation, if they chance to be at Variance among themſelves; and conſtant Experience might have taught thoſe Parties, which ſo unhappily divide us, this Truth, That when either of them were ſo impoliticke, as to quarrel among themſelves, they have been quickly forc'd to give Place to the Com-

Digitized by Google

Common Enemy; and then, in the Anguish of their Souls, what Resolutions, what Vows did they not make, of never splitting upon that Rock, if ever, by the Folly of their Adversaries, they got uppermost again? and yet almost as soon as they did, those Resolutions were forgot, and the Devil of *Ambition*, *Envy*, and *Avarice*, setting the Top-men at Variance, the Underlings divided of Course, and came into any Measures, which might prejudice the opposite Leaders, without regarding how it affected the *common Good*; and thereby they demonstrated, that they were not govern'd by *Principles*, but by the vilest Things they could be govern'd, *viz.* the *Passions* of the *Great Ones*; which could have no other Effect, than ruining the whole Party, and the Cause, for which they would have the World believe they were most zealous.

The smallest the Number of any Party is, (as that of honest Men will never be large) the greater is the Reason for a *Strict Union*; since by the least Division there's the utmost Danger, lest the common Enemy, like a vast Torrent, break in, and bear down all before them.

It's notorious, that the Party, which prevail'd in the latter End of the Queen's Reign, have, ever since, acted after such a Manner, as if they had a Mind to perswade the World,



Digitized by Google

that the Majority of the Nation were Fools and Mad-men; but 'twas to be hoped, that the other Party, oppoſite to them in almoſt every Thing elſe, would have been ſo in *This*, and warn'd by their Folly, have had ſo much Regard to the Nation's Honour, and their Own, as not to give People juſt Occaſion to think as vilely of them, when they ſee, that by their inteſtine Quarrels, their *King*, *Country*, *Liberties*, *Religion*, and every Thing that's valuable is expos'd to the utmoſt Danger.

*Foreigners*, with Amazement, look on *theſe Diviſions*, when they perceive that there's ſtill ſo conſiderable a Party moſt induſtriouſly labouring to deſtroy both Sides, weakened by their *Diſſentions*.

*Strangers* think theſe Quarrels among Men, whoſe *Principles* are the beſt calculated for the *Good* of *Mankind*, muſt have ſome extraordinary Reaſon: They cannot well imagine, that *They*, who have cauſed thoſe Diviſions, have nothing to object againſt the *Preſent Adminiſtration*; and that it is chiefly for the Sake of *a ſingle Perſon*, who, not content with the moſt beneficial Poſts, threw up in a Pet, becauſe he could not govern every Thing; and then confederated with ſuch, as till the Moment he declar'd himſelf a *Country Gentleman*, he continually repreſented as the *Vileſt* of Men, and *Traitors* to their *King* and *Country*.

It's

Digitized by Google

It's a melancholly Reflection to consider, that Men of the *worst Principles* are more steadily governed by them, than others by the best: When the most celebrated Champion of *High-Church* went over to the other Party in the late Reign, he was not able to bring with him one Man, and his own Side hated him as a *Renegado*; nay, which is more remarkable, when that Minister, who, for so long a Time, had the Disposal of every Thing, and thereby capable of obliging great Numbers, tho' he did not, contrary to the Will of the Queen, lay down, but was turned out; yet he could not make any Party, or the least Division among the *Tories*, much less was he able to prevail on any of them to throw up their Places, and fly in the Face of the Queen; but they all stuck to *their Principles*, and to the Ministry that continued in.

If any of their Leaders, tho' ever so much belov'd, should, immediately upon Quitting his Employment, enter into a *New Alliance* with the adverse Party, and join in Voting with them, they would, no Doubt, despise him as the most infamous of Mankind; and what must we think of a *Whig*, who has acted such a Part, and of those, who have joined with him? Virtue was low enough before in all Parties, but after this, what will the World say of the *greatest Pretenders* to it?



Digitized by Google

The Dispute is not only about *Places* and *Preferments*, but concerning all that can be valuable to an *English-man*: There are but *Two grand Parties* in the Nation, and scarce a Man or Woman, which is not of one or t'other; and tho' there may be several Things done by their own Side, which some may dislike, yet if they do not dislike them more than they like their Party, they will come into every Thing essential to it.

One Party by their Principles are for a *Limited Monarchy* in the House of *Hanover*, for the *Church* and *Regal Supremacy*, as by Law established; for Tolerating the *Protestant Dissenters* at Home, and Freeing them from those Hardships they were lately put under, for their Zeal to the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Protestant Succession*; and for Treating those Abroad, as becomes the Head of the Common *Protestant* Interest; for Encouraging, *Trade*, *Manufacture*, *Industry*, and every Thing that tends to the Publick Good.

The other Party, being by their Principles for *Absolute Power* in the *Popish* Line, are of Course Enemies to *Liberty*, *Property*, and the *Protestant Religion*; are for a strict Union with the most bigotted *Papists*; for setting up a *Papal Independency* in their own Clergy; for Confounding the *Reform'd* Abroad, as well as at Home; and for Discouraging, by their persecuting, and other pernicious Maxims,

all

Digitized by Google

all *Trade*, *Manufactures*, *Industry*, and every Thing that's for the publick Good.

Is it not unaccountable, that while one Party scruple neither *Lying*, nor *Perjury*, nor *Embroiling the Nation in a Civil War*; and think, that the Goodness of their Cause sanctifies their most wicked Means, which they carry on with great Unanimity; that the other should be a Rope of Sand, have so much Coldness and Indifference for their Cause, that the least Trifle divides them? Can any Thing be more astonishing, than to see Men, possess'd of the best Posts, fly in the Face of the King, if he but exercises the same Power in choosing his Servants, which every one of them think, they have an Undoubted Right to do.

Since we can so easily forget those Dangers, we have so lately escap'd, as to take such Measures, as will certainly involve us in the same Difficulties; it will not, therefore, be improper, to remind those Gentlemen of the Circumstances we were in, at the latter End of the Queen's Reign, and of the Fate we shou'd unavoidably have met with, if the Rebellion had succeeded.

The common People in the late Reign, were so wrought on, (which their Conduct has since left us no Room to doubt) as to be willing to join with the *Papists* for the Destruction of our *Laws*, *Liberties*, and *Religion*,

gion, on pretence of preserving the *Church*, and maintaining *Hereditary Right*; and with them the *Tory* Gentry, not only those of broken Fortunes, but others were willing to concur in the same Design.

This Infatuation was owing to the Conduct of the *High-church Clergy*, who, for several Years, seem'd to have had no other View, than to unite with the Church of *Rome*, in order to extirpate all *Protestants* of what Denomination soever, and govern the Christian World as *absolutely* as their *Popish* Ancestors us'd to do; and, therefore, tho' they durst not barefac'd declare for *Popery*, were coming ev'ry Day nearer and nearer to it; and with indefatigable Zeal in the Universities, taught all *those Principles*, which favour'd the *Pretender's* Interest, and from the *Pulpits* and *Press*, as well as *private Conversation*, promoted ev'ry Thing that made for this Design, and represented those as *Atheists*, *Deists*, *Fanaticks*, *&c.* who thought themselves oblig'd to keep the *Oaths* they had taken.

Had they not thought *Popery* their Interest, they wou'd have appear'd as active against the *Pretender*, as they did against King *James*, whom they turn'd out, notwithstanding their Doctrines of *Passive Obedience*, and all the Lengths they had gone with him, when they found they were not to govern; and that he was

was for giving the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, contrary to the Principles of his Religion, a *Toleration*. I think, there can be no greater Proof of the Power of Reſentment, than that it was able to make theſe Men deviate from their conſtant Practice, and act rightly in this ſingle Inſtance.

In the Reigns preceding the *Revolution*, tho' the *High-church Prieſts* were againſt the *Pope's Supremacy*, hoping to get that Power to themſelves; yet afterwards deſpairing of Succeſs, and enrag'd at the *Toleration*, *Liberty of the Preſs*, and the *Vacant Sees*, fill'd by King *William*, with Men, who, they knew, were utter Enemies to all *Church-Tyranny*; and influenc'd by the *Non-juring* Clergy, they were reſolv'd (not to hazard Martyrdom, by bringing in the *Pretender*, but) to unite with *Rome* on its own Terms; and one Reaſon why their *Idol* does not diſſemble his Sentiments, but ſhews ſuch an incurable Averſion to *Proteſtantiſm*, ſeems to be the avoiding all Occaſions of prejudicing thoſe, whom he is ſure, as long as he remains fix'd in *Popery*, will be unalterably attach'd to his Intereſt; and who never thought the *Church* to be in *Danger*, but under a *Truly-Proteſtant* King; and for ſeveral Years, have always declar'd *It* either *in* or *out of Danger*, according as they found the *Popiſh* Cauſe to loſe, or get Ground. And 'tis notorious, that nothing

provokes

provokes them more, than to see a Man in earnest quit the Church of *Rome*, and act sincerely on *Protestant Principles*; of which we have a fresh and flagrant Instance.

If we consider the malicious Lies, horrid Calumnies, and furious Invectives the Party rais'd to enflame the Passions of the Multitude, there can be no Doubt, but that they design'd to work 'em up to a *General Massacre* of all they call'd *Whigs*; and they, who were let into the Secret, and saw how well prepar'd the *Mob* were, to execute their most bloody Designs, (which they thought too well laid to miscarry) cou'd not deny themselves the Pleasure of insulting the *Whiggs*, and advising them to *prepare to dye with Decency* *.

In Truth, nothing less than their total Ruin cou'd satisfy them; since they were for patching up their broken Fortunes out of their Estates; and nothing cou'd have made those, who had *Church-Lands*, come so readily into the *Pretender*'s Interest, as the Assurance they had, that if they were oblig'd to part with *those Lands*, they shou'd be amply recompenc'd out of the Estates of the *Whiggs*; who, they concluded, wou'd upon a Turn, be all attainted, as the *Protestants* in

* Vide. *Examiner. Publick Spirit of the Whigs*, &c.

Digitized by Google

in *Ireland*, without Exception to Women and Children, were in King *James*'s Reign?

Can any one think, that *Conscience*, *Honour*, or *Love* to their *Country*, cou'd hinder the then Ministry from acting such a Part, when he considers, how they were Modelling the Army, and that if they had continued a little longer, they wou'd have disbanded all, both in *Britain* and *Ireland*, they cou'd not confide in; and have rais'd such new Men, as they knew wou'd be for their Purpose; and what cou'd have hinder'd such an Army, join'd with the *Irish* and *French* Troops, the *Pretender* wou'd have brought with him, and all the *Papists* at Home, as well as Others, more inveterate than the *Papists* themselves, from acting with the utmost Cruelty? and after they were engag'd, if any one of them was enclin'd to have shewn the least Remorse, he cou'd not have practis'd it with Safety to himself, or refus'd to have come into all their most bloody Measures, against *such* as wou'd have been thought the worst of *Rebels* and *Hereticks*; such, as the *Non-juring Clergy*, (who call themselves *Protestants*) have unchurch'd, and unchristian'd.

Can we doubt this was the Design of *these Men*, when to prevent the *Protestants* here from having, in the Time of their Distress, any Assistance from Abroad, all the Troops in the Pay of *Great-Britain* were to be with-



Digitized by Google

drawn, when the Army was too near the Enemy to make a Retreat, that the *French* might have the Opportunity of first destroying our Allies, and then of cutting those *British* Forces to Pieces, which were afterwards left to starve; and this was to be practis'd in *Spain*, as well as *Flanders*.

The Reader can't be better informed of the Methods, that, upon the Miscarriage of *This Hellish Contrivance*, were taken to deliver us up to *France*, and the *Pretender*; than from the *Report of the Secret Committee*, and an Impartial Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Short History of the Parliament*; to which I have nothing to add, but that Providence preserved us from *those wicked Designs*, on which no True *Briton*, or *Protestant*, can reflect without Horrour.

The *Tories*, being thus happily disappointed, did not yet despair, hoping upon the King's Coming over, to have got the Administration continu'd in their Hands; but when they found the Chief of their Leaders were to be prosecuted, and all they had acted in Favour of *Popery* and the *Pretender* was to be unravell'd, and our ancient Alliances to be renew'd, and our Trade recover'd and improv'd, and every Thing both at Home and Abroad to be done, that would strengthen the common *Protestant* Interest; *Then* they despair'd of doing any Thing, but by downright

Digitized by Google

right Force; and pulling of the Masque, shew'd their implacable Rancour, first, in an Infinity of monstrous Scandals against the Person of the King, and the whole Royal Family; then in Riots and Tumults; and at last, in a downright desperate Rebellion; in which had they prevail'd, I leave it to those *Whigs*, who are now for dividing their Party, and making an Alliance with the *Tories*, to judge what would have become of them; whether any Thing less than their utter Destruction would have satisfy'd that implacable Spirit, which so visibly flam'd out in the *High-Church*, as well as profess'd *Papists*.

And when a Stop was put to this desperate Rebellion, were they then contented to be quiet? No, their next Attempt was to court, and that with no small Sums, an Invasion of their Native Country, by a Prince, * whose Character is so well known.

Good GOD! What Plunders, what Ravages, what Slaughters, and Desolations of all Sorts, would these infamous Conspirators, and their Champion, if they had met with Success, have committed?

Certainly, If the *Tories* are so mad, as to endeavour, out of Malice to the Best of Kings, to involve themselves, and the whole Nation



* See *A Letter to Sir* J. B's, *and Life of* Patkul.

Digitized by Google

in one common Ruin; Others would be as mad as they, if they gave them the leaſt Advantage by quarrelling among themſelves. 'Tis evident from *Gyllenborg*'s Letters, that they, who deſign'd this Invaſion, were not a little encourag'd by thoſe Diviſions; to give an Inſtance or two of this, * 'It continues 'certain, (*ſays he*) that the Miſunderſtanding among thoſe of the prevailing Party encreaſes mightily; it may be attended with 'extraordinary Conſequences in the Approaching Seſſions of Parliament.' † Mr. *Walpole*'s Reply is remarkable. '----- If it 'be not the Effect of the preſent Diſcontent, 'and that the Court will find Expedients to 'regain theſe People, I don't know whether 'the Court will even venture to bring that 'Matter upon the Stage.' That he had a different Opinion of the preſent Miniſtry, is plain, by his ſaying, * 'They will prevail 'on the Mercenary Parliament to take Vigorous Reſolutions. ------- The *Engliſh* 'Miniſters, who are all furious Perſons, do 'not mince the Matter, ----- we muſt make 'Uſe of this Opportunity, to enter into Meaſures againſt People, who certainly will not 'do Things by Halves; we muſt either ruin 'them, or be undone ourſelves.

Tho'

* P. 22. † P. 26. * P. 6.

Digitized by Google

Tho' this Design of an Invasion seems to be blown over, yet the Hopes of the *Jacobites* are kept up by the Divisions among the *Whigs*; and they were never more active than at present in Dispersing their Libels, one of which is address'd to *R. W---e*, Esq;

And should this restless Party ever prevail, (as nothing now gives them Hopes, but the unaccountable Quarrels among the *Whigs*,) can it be imagined, that they will think their New King, or themselves safe, as long as there is any Number of *Whigs* left to join those Forces, which the House of *Hanover* may send by Sea from their Acquisitions in *Bremen*? As their Enemies have a new Motive to endeavour to extirpate them, so one would think they had a fresh Reason to unite heartily among themselves.

If any can suppose, that the Dispute is only about Places, let him but reflect how the *Tories* acted in King *William*'s Reign, when the Animosities between the Parties were infinitely short of what they have been since: That King, tho' he took all Measures imaginable to bring them into his Interest, yet the more he caress'd them, the more they endeavoured to weaken his Hands, and to clog his Administration; and as the Hopes of Restoring the Abdicated Family encreas'd, so did their Enmity and Insolence to him, till at last that

great

great Prince, when it was almoſt too late, ſaw it was not in his Power to alter them.

Did not the ſame Party ſhew the like Enmity to the Queen, and her Adminiſtration, 'till the late Miniſtry came into all the Meaſures, that tended to bring in *Popery* and *Slavery*? and then did they not fall in with all their Might?

Things ſtanding thus, is it not amazing, that no Experience can render the *Whigs* wiſer, but they muſt quarrel among themſelves, and one Party of them in Oppoſition to the other, endeavour to make the Adminiſtration uneaſy; and hinder ſuch Things from Paſſing as tend to the publick Good and their general Intereſt, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the common Enemy, who only wait for an Opportunity to deſtroy both of them?

Men in high Stations, tho' they have fine and florid Parts, yet if they want ſolid Senſe, and a good Stock of real Vertue, to enable them to bear their Grandeur with Moderation, grow giddy and inſolent upon their Exaltation, and believing every Thing due to their ſuperior Merit, form Schemes of Engroſſing their Royal Maſter, and think they are affronted, if any of their Creatures (how well ſoever they may deſerve it) are turn'd out; or their Prince beſtows his Favour without their Leave; and rather than ſuffer this, they will throw up, tho' in the Middle

of

Digitized by Google

of a Seſſions, and not ſcruple to embroil the publick Affairs, in Order to make themſelves neceſſary; and to force the Prince to part with thoſe, who, he judges, beſt deſerves his Kindneſs, and to employ none but them, and their Creatures; and this, they think, is not ſo very difficult, where the Parties are pretty equal, and they are ſure of the Aſſiſtance of one of them to diſtreſs the Miniſtry; they then have nothing to do, but to inveagle ſome unwary *Whigs* to join with them, by promiſing, when they gain their Point, Places to thoſe who have none, and to advance thoſe that have.

That ſuch a Deſign was on Foot, when the King went Abroad, is plain, from two Perſons threatning to lay down, if that moſt Noble Peer, employ'd ſince with ſo much Reputation, was made the third Secretary of State; this Inſolence, their great Intimacy with a G------l in Diſgrace, and trulty *H*-----*e* being officiouſly ſent with a Scheme for the Parliament's Sitting during the King's Abſence, ſhock'd many People, tho' far from imagining they were capable of acting what ſince has been done.

If a certain Gentleman contriv'd this Scheme to get the *Staff*, and govern *England*, even his Inſtruments, can't hope to keep their Poſts, but by an obſequious, ſlaviſh Compliance; for whoever is inſolent to his Prince, will be into-

intolerable, when in Power, to his Fellow-Subjects; and he must have a vitiated Taste, indeed, who thinks it not better to serve a good King, of whose Favour he may be sure as long as he does his Duty, than be a Slave to any Fellow-Subject; especially one, who lately would have thought himself very fortunate, if, instead of forming Schemes for governing these Kingdoms, he could have found Means of being freed from the Inconveniencies he then labour'd under.

Quitting of Places is no Crime, but if several cabal to throw up, when the Government has most Occasion for their Service, in Order to force it to comply with their unreasonable Demands, this is a very Criminal Conspiracy; especially, in that Person, who has not only got incredible Sums for himself, but who could ask nothing of his generous Master, (and all the World knows, he is none of the most modest in asking) for his *Children*, *Relations*, and *Friends*, but what has been given him; *This* must fill every honest *Briton* with Indignation against such vile Ingratitude.

These Men seem to be very sensible of what base Things they are Acting; and therefore, to colour it over, they join with the most inveterate *Jacobites*, in Insinuating every where groundless, senseless, and most malicious Stories against the Government, and would have the

World

World believe, that there are such vile, such horrid Things to be done, as they dare not so much as name, and pretend to pity those, who have so little Honour as to keep their Places, and be employ'd in the *dirty Work*.

If Designs are carrying on, inconsistent with the publick Good, the Ministers ought to keep their Places, in Order to prevent these ill Designs, 'till they see, 'tis out of their Power to hinder them; and then, if they throw up, and expose those Contrivances, they ought to do it, without renouncing, with their Employments, their Fidelity both to their King and Country; but when Men take a contrary Method, and join with the Enemies of the Government, in dispersing senseless Stories about *Foreign Divorces*, *New Marriages*, and I know not what *Idle Tales*, purposely to stir up the Rabble to Sedition; it fully shews by what Principles they are govern'd.

It's certainly, much for the Honour of the present Administration, that they have no Way to blacken it, but by telling ridiculous Lies; tho' at the same Time, they pretend it is out of Respect, they dare not name what is doing; none, sure, can be so impos'd on, as to think, that Men, who will invent the grossest Calumnies to asperse the Government, will be so scrupulous, as to conceal the Truth, when 'tis suppos'd to be so much for



Digitized by Google

their Intereſt to have it known; and would ſo highly gratify that implacable Reſentment, which upon all Occaſions, both within and without Doors, they have never fail'd to make appear.

When ſeveral are in a Secret, it is very difficult for them all to keep it, tho' it were their Intereſt; and eſpecially a certain Gentleman, who was always blabbing what he is ſworn to conceal.

His whole Conduct ſince this Turn, and the New Alliances he has made with Sir *W. W——m, &c.* and which he openly brags of, ſhews, that Reſpect has no Share in his Silence; but would he blacken, to ſome Purpoſe, thoſe in the Adminiſtration, he could not do it more effectually, than by charging them with ſome of thoſe Things he himſelf has been guilty of.

Can any One intend the Good of his King, or Country, who endeavours to ſeduce Members, or other Perſons, whether in, or out of the Service of the Court, in Order to diſtreſs the King's Meaſures, and create ſuch a Miſunderſtanding, as has a Tendency to the worſt of Evils;

*Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ.*

but

but 'tis impoſſible for them to ſucceed, ſince the Wiſdom, Sagacity, and Penetration of the Royal Family, will eaſily ſee what 'tis they intend, and fruſtrate all their Traiterous Deſigns.

In former Times and foreign Kingdoms, when there were no diſputed Titles, but all own'd the Right of the Poſſeſſor of the Crown, there have been Inſtances, tho' very rare, of Men ſo infamous, as to endeavour to ſow Diſſentions in the Royal Family; but they were ſure in the next Reign, if they ſo long eſcap'd Puniſhment, to meet with all the Infamy imaginable, in Order to diſcourage ſuch dangerous Attempts for the future.

I would ask any of thoſe, who are drawn into theſe new Meaſures, how he himſelf would like it, if after he had prefer'd a Man, whom he found in a neceſſitous Condition, to the beſt Service he could beſtow, and the Servant thus advanc'd, ſhould grow intolerably inſolent, and pretend to govern the whole Houſe; and becauſe his Maſter found it neceſſary to remove another Head-Servant, he ſhould agree with ſeveral of the Under-lings, not only to quit their Places, when their Maſter had the moſt Need of them; but openly join with the Servants of one, who was not only a profeſs'd Enemy to his Maſter, but a *Pretender* to his Eſtate; and whom, 'till then he had always rail'd at as a vile Impoſtor; and



Digitized by Google

insinuate the worst Things of the Best of Masters, (who had no other Fault, but that of being too Kind to him,) endeavour to create a Misunderstanding in his Family, and give such a Character of those Servants, who had always been faithful, and abhor'd the Using their Master after such a Manner, as should discourage the Neighbours from Dealing with them, however necessary to their old Master's Affairs.

Would any Gentleman, who had the least Degree of Sense, or Honour, or had no Mind Mind to be despis'd by his Neighbours; and cheated, and ruin'd by such wicked, confederate Servants, take them again upon their own Terms; since *This* would be to make himself the Servant, and them the Master; no, certainly, he would first try all the Servants in a Nation that could be had.

I wonder, how it could enter into any Man's Mind, to think, that a Prince, who has shewn so much Firmness, Constancy, and Resolution in all his Actions, could possibly be work'd on by such Methods; the same steady Conduct, which hinders him from parting with Ministers, who behave themselves well, (as they who serve him in his other Dominions find to their Satisfaction) must prevent him from taking those again, who have acted a different Part; and if ever Men perceive a Prince can do so mean a Thing, as to employ People out

Digitized by Google

out of Fear; and that he is ready to buy those off, who oppose his Interest, he will get ten real Enemies for one pretended Friend, especially in a Country where few think they are prefer'd according to their Merit; and as he will not have a Minute's Quiet during his Reign, so no Revenues could satisfy the Covetousness of such, who upon every Turn would expect to be bought off.

Men, who were insolent before, would, upon gaining their Point, by bullying the Government, be much more so, and openly despise a King, who had shewn so great a Weakness; and 'tis impossible, but a Prince must be fill'd with Shame and Confusion, when he reflected on what Opinion the World must have of so mean a Conduct, so infinitely below the Dignity, and Honour of a Crown'd Head.

A brave Man, if driv'n to Extremity, would rather employ one, who had been an open Enemy, than a treacherous Friend; who has convinc'd the World, that there's no Tye capable to hold him, but that he is ready to sacrifice every Thing, Civil and Sacred, to his Interest, Ambition, and Revenge; and after this, how can any Man rely upon his Promises of being preferr'd upon his coming into Play again.

But let us, for once, suppose an impossible Thing, that they, now in the Administration, should

Digitized by Google

ſhould be turn'd out to make Room for thoſe, who lately threw up, would not the Diſoblig'd be at leaſt as great a Number as the Oblig'd; and if they, encourag'd by this Precedent, ſhould take the ſame Methods to be reſtor'd, what other Effect could it have, but putting the Government under a Neceſſity of Caſhiering both Sides, ſince either one or the other would be always oppoſing it? but if they are Men of more Virtue, than to be capable of acting ſuch a Part, would it not be very wrong to turn out the *Beſt Men* to gratify the *worſt?*

Some, to juſtify their own Conduct, cry up the former Merit of that Perſon, for whoſe Sake they ſeem'd chiefly to have form'd this Confederacy, and the Obligations they are under to him.

If it did not mitigate the Crime of thoſe Angels, who join'd with the grand *Apoſtate* in his Attempt againſt his Maker, that he had *once* been chief among the good Spirits, and a Favourite of Heaven, it can't, ſure, excuſe ſuch as are led away by one, who, tho' we ſhould allow him once to have been equal to to an Angel of Light, yet puff'd up, I had almoſt ſaid, with *Luciferian* Pride, and fall'n from his high Station, has ſince acted the Part of an Angel of Darkneſs; not but that the Government will, no doubt, make a Difference between the *Tempter* and the *Tempted*;

Digitized by Google

*Tempted*; and if they will return to their Duty, they may be in the ſame State of Favour as formerly; and all good Men, who have ſeen their Error, will, to attone for it, act with more than ordinary Zeal; and as they can have no Obligations to a Subject, equal to what they owe their King and Country, ſo they will think, that the Lengths they have already gone to ſerve him, is more than ſufficient to take away any Charge of Ingratitude. But to go to the Bottom of the Matter,

Whenever, upon juſt Grounds, we have conceiv'd a good Opinion of a Man, as we ought not, without evident Proof, to alter our Sentiments, ſo neither ſhonld we make his Actions the Meaſure of Virtue and Vice, and believe that Good and Evil may rather change than he; whoever is not govern'd by Principles, but thinks himſelf in the right, becauſe he follows ſuch Leaders, 'tis a Million to one, but he is in the wrong, with relation to the State as well as the Church, and can as little be a *True Whigg*, as a *True Proteſtant*.

Had a certain Gentleman dy'd about the Time, the *Report of the Secret Committee* came out, he might have made his *Exit* with more Reputation, than he muſt expect for the future; tho' there were ſome, who did not, even *then*, think the Impeach'd Lords in any great

Digitized by Google

great Danger, when they saw, that proceeding by *Attainder*, (the usual Method in such Cases) was not only omitted, but the same *A.....y G.....l*, and most of the same Council, pick'd out by the late Queen's Ministry, as the fittest Tools they could find for carrying on their Purposes, were continued: and that Person, whose Affection for this Government could no more be doubted of, than his Abilities to serve it, was dismiss'd from being *S.....r G.....l*, because he would not come into their Measures; than which, nothing, as every one is now convinc'd, could be more for his Honour, except the steady Part he acted, when he was out; he then was so far from making Alliances with the Enemies of the Government, notwithstanding the Indignity he received, that he redoubled his Zeal for its Service on all Occasions.

A Noble Peer's lying so long in Prison, without any Steps taken for his Trial, tho' Scaffolds were in all Haste built for that Purpose, made most People think, he knew what he did, when he chose to go to the *Tower*; and that his not flying was no great Mark of Courage, but the late cold and lifeless Carriage, to say no worse of it, of a certain Gentleman, who once appear'd so very warm in that Prosecution, and who took to himself the whole Conduct of it, has convinc'd the World, he is capable of giving up, even the Justice due to his

Digitized by Google

his Country, in the Instance of a Person, whom he himself thought the greatest Criminal against it, to the gratifying of those Passions, which, on every other Occasion, have of late thrown him into such a Course of Behaviour, as would become no Body, but one who is a profess'd Enemy to it.

All Parties must hate Ingratitude, especially such monstrous Ingratitude! and he, who so easily broke thorow the greatest Ties, and the highest Obligations, must be sensible, except quite blinded by Passion, that what he has done must demonstrate to the World, that no Side can have the least hold of him, but that they must all agree to look on him as the last of Mankind; and one wou'd think, that a Man of the least Experience cou'd not but know, that the *Tories* had done too much against him, as well as he too much against them, ever to be forgiven, much less trusted; and that after they have made all the Use they can of him, they will throw him by, as a tir'd Traveller does his dirty Boots, and have no more Regard to him than he has to his Master.

As an Instance of this, there were several among the rankest *Tories*, who could not forbear to say aloud, they were *highly pleas'd to see him lick up his own Spittle*; but shou'd he have the Favour to be admitted to come in at their Fag-End, would it not shew wonderful

derful Management, if from being at the Head of one Party, he was able, by his own Cunning and Contrivance, to place himself at the Tail of the other?

The Archbishop of *Spalato*, when he was in *England*, in King *James* I's Time, wrote several Discourses against *Popery*, and not thinking he was preferr'd here according to his Merit, (being a Person of no Principles, but of boundless Ambition and Covetousness) went back to *Rome*; where, the Pope, instead of advancing him, as he was made to believe, clapp'd him up in the *Inquisition*, 'till he had answer'd his own Writings; and I believe, the *Tories*, had they it in their Power, would serve a certain Gentleman much after the same Rate, 'till he had answer'd certain Discourses, of which he is esteem'd the Author; and which reflect as much as possible on his *New Allies*.

Most People thought, (and I own I was of the Number) that the Usage this Gentleman met with from the *Tories*, was sufficient to shew that no Price could gain him; but, in Truth, they did not consider, that after the *Whiggs* had been charg'd with Cheating and Plundering the Publick, and no Proof was made of it, a Vote of the *House of Commons*, of a Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruptions in any Man among them, who had been employ'd in such Eminent Posts, would

be

Digitized by Google

be of more Advantage to the *Tories*, than all the Services he could do them; and they were sure he should do them no Hurt, being resolv'd to expel him the House.

The *Tory* Ministry, in their Four *Pacifick* Years, rais'd not only more Money than their Predecessors had done in Seven, during the War; but also contracted more Debts than the former had done in twice the Time; what this was chiefly owing to, may be guess'd by the Treasurer's Letter to the Queen, where 'tis affirm'd, That * *Some of his Fellow Servants were for Cheating the Publick of* 100000 *l. in the* South Sea *Affair, as* St. John, *and others had* 20000 *l. in that of* Canada; *and that the* C-------r *said, that No Government was worth serving, which would not let them get such Jobbs.* When Men had such Views, it is no Wonder, if they endeavour'd to throw Dust in the Eyes of the People; and to make themselves appear more innocent, would represent the *Whiggs* as criminal as possible.

Nothing touch'd me more sensibly, than a certain Gentleman's robbing me of a Patriot, and substituting in his Room, a Thing too prostitute to be mention'd; and yet I was so blinded in his Favour, that I battl'd it out for



* *Report of the Secret Committee.* P. 50.

Digitized by Google

him with the *Tories*, 'till he quite pull'd off the Masque.

Since this Apostacy, I heard a Dispute between a Creature of ——, and a steady *Whig*, who, after having made a Comparison between the two *R——s*, as to several remarkable Circumstances in their Lives and Fortunes, said, there was a greater Resemblance as to their Minds, and there was nothing which one did, that the other, had he been in the same Circumstances, would have scrupl'd.

This provok'd the deluded *W——e* to say, 'Twas impossible for him to make the least Parallel between a Man of the *utmost Sincerity*, and a *meer Trickster*.

*To which the other reply'd*, Your Man of the utmost Sincerity must be arriv'd to a great Perfection in the Art of Tricking, if he, to impose on his Prince, and injure a Fellow-Subject, whom the King had promis'd should be continu'd in the Command of a Yatch, first caus'd it to be laid up, and then got it new-nam'd, and under that Name begg'd it for a near Relation; *and he added*, What he most wonder'd at, was, how he could prevail on others to join with him thus to evade a Royal Promise.

Could the other *R——n*, *said he*, do a more tricking Thing, than to appear zealous for having such a Sum mov'd for, after such a

Manner,

Digitized by Google

Manner, and promise to make the Motion himself; but instead of that, when he could not hinder it from being made, to get his Creatures to oppose it; and chiefly for that Reason, because it was made after the Manner he advis'd.

To give a Prince, upon his quitting his Place, the utmost Assurance of Zeal for his Service; nay, make the Promoting of his Service a Reason for his Laying down, and tell him, that as a Proof he would always be oblig'd to be well with his Majesty, he would beg a Favour of him, and that was the House at C——a for Life; and immediately upon this to act the Part he did, shews I do your R——n no Injury in the Comparison.

One, who can treat his King thus, will not, *added he*, care how he abuses his Fellow-Subjects; of whom, several, tho' of the greatest Loyalty, and who executed their Employments with Ability and Honesty, (of which, if you please, you shall have a List) were turn'd out to make Room for others no ways qualify'd; and to shew his great Sincerity, some of them, as I am well inform'd, were dismis'd soon after they had receiv'd the strongest Assurances of Kindness, and Friendship.

To talk to the last one way, and to vote another, as in the Case of S——n, and others, is, no doubt, a great Proof of his Sincerity; and

and so is his Joining with *Tories*, and doing every Thing to make the Parliament impracticable, while he is charging others with a Design of Uniting with them, and Dissolving this Parliament.

To this the *W——te*, with Warmth, *reply'd*, *Pho*, this is meer Malice, 'tis impossible for a Man in his Post, tho' he acted ever so fairly and honestly, not to be aspers'd; and your Comparison is a meer Libel. Did ever our *R——n*, as you call him, promote Bills for Persecution, contrary to the Principles he was bred in, and then protest'd, to the Oppression of his Fellow-Subjects, and the Endangering the Protestant Religion?

I should think as ill of him, *reply'd the* Whig, if after he had complain'd of those Acts as a great Grievance, and had promis'd to endeavour the Repeal of them, if ever he got into Power; when he had got in, he should then spirit up a Persecution against the B. of *B.* for maintaining those Rights which belong to us as Men, as Christians, and as Protestants; and set up in Opposition to him a prevaricating Wretch, who oppos'd him with as little Honesty as Sense.

Pray Sir, be not offended at the Comparison, did they not both rise by those Principles and Friends, which they both have deserted and betray'd? And tho' the former Trickster did every Thing that's vile, yet sure, he, who



Digitized by Google

artfully skreen'd him, even when he bitterly rail'd at him, is not only as great a Dissembler, but an Abettor and Encourager of all his Villanies: I will grant you, that one of them is better at Flattery, Wheedling, and Cajoling, which makes him the more dangerous; yet in dividing the *Whigs*, he followed the Example of the other, who before had set them at Odds on Pretence of Setting up a *Land-Bank*.

Are not both alike implacable, and resolv'd to crush all that will not truckle to them? Do not we *Whigs* cry up Sir *J. H——nd*, as a Man, whose Virtues render him a Credit to our Party; and yet how barbarously has he been us'd, and how mean a Piece of Spight was it, to turn him out of the Commission of the Peace?

Are not both alike selfish, and always acted with a View to private Interest, tho' the former did not seem so fond of Money, as to sell every Thing; and where People had not Money to buy, to go Shares with them in the Profits of their Places? I shall charge no Body with this Corruption, but only give you an Account of an Affidavit made by Mr. *Th——B——ks*, the Contents of which he deposes, he told many Months before his Change in several Companies, as can be Attested by Persons of Reputation; and are to this Effect.

That

That Mr. ——— did promise this Deponent, that he should not fail of having a Place, if he would apply to him in a proper Manner; that some Time after Mr. *D—y*, Partner with Mr. *M—n*, shew'd him a Letter dated at *Chelsea*, sign'd *R—t M-n*, wherein, after mentioning the Interest he had with his Master ....., *he saith*, You can easily assure your Friend, that all his Recommendation, without an Undderstanding with me, will avail nothing; and Mr. *D...y* further *added*, That tho' this Deponent should be recommended by the King himself, it would signify nothing, unless he would come into Mr. *M...n*'s Measures; upon which he did agree to give the said *M...n* a Bond of 1000 *l.* to pay him a third Part of a *Searcher*'s Place, as long as he enjoy'd the same; and that he was enjoin'd to keep this Transaction as a great Secret; and that one Mr. *Bertue*, about this Time, being turn'd out from being one of the *Searchers* at the *Custom-House*, he has great Reason to believe, that Employment was sold to the Person who now enjoys it, for a greater Consideration than what he had oblig'd himself to give.

This Deponent further *saith*, That during the Time Mr. ..... was T.....r of the *N....y*, he, and his Partners, did borrow of Mr. *M...n*, 10000 *l.* at 2½ *per Cent.* Interest, which he verily believes to be the Publick Money,

must be sensible, will never turn to their Advantage.

It can't be deny'd, that Things are now in so good a Method, and so quickly expedited in the Treasury, that the *Lords Commissioners* never rise, till they have dispatch'd whatever Business comes before them; so that at their last Adjournment there was not a Paper left undetermin'd. There's now no Complaint of a certain Office held in the *Strand*, or any where else, which dispos'd of Places to the highest Bidder; or of Grants of Places *in Reversion*, or for Life to Children and Relations; instead of that, no sooner was the Management of the Publick Revenues in the Hands it now is, but there was an Order made to prevent any such Practice in those Places, of which they have the Disposal.

Upon a certain Gentleman's Motion for a Loan of 600000 *l.* at 4 *per Cent.* a worthy Member oblig'd him to explain his Project concerning the *Funds*, which was so destructive to the Publick, that it sunk Credit the next Day to 10 *per Cent.* and with all the Interest he could make, he could not get an eighth Part subscrib'd; nor was it intended by him, that any Thing should be transacted during the Sessions, or by Parliament, but to gain a Power for the Treasury to treat with the Proprietors of so many Millions in the Interval of Parliaments; a Power, that might



Digitized by Google

make any one, who had the chief Direction of it, the richeſt Subject in *Britain*; and certainly, one, who had been voted guilty of *Bribery* and *Corruption*, for Contracts he was empower'd to make for the Publick, if he had the leaſt Regard to his own Reputation, inſtead of Courting ſuch a Power, would to his utmoſt, have declin'd the accepting it; but if a Parliament had been held during the King's Abſence, as ſome deſign'd, there can be no doubt, but that this Contrivance had ſucceeded.

The Perſon now at the Head of the Treaſury, (who thinks it the Duty of all in Publick Poſts, to avoid giving Occaſion for the leaſt Suſpicion;) was againſt any ſuch Power, and thought, that a Matter of ſo publick a Nature ſhould be publickly tranſacted by the Houſe of *Commons*, to whom, of Right, it belongs; and accordingly it paſs'd to the great Satisfaction of the Nation; and this Thing, which was hop'd by the *Jacobites*, and their New Allies, would have ſunk Credit, has rais'd it higher than ever yet it was. And if this Succeſs, as his Majeſty tells us in his Speech, is *chiefly to be attributed to that juſt and prudent Regard, which was ſhewn to Parliamentary Engagements*; would not the Taxing the Contracts not redeemable by Parliament (a Deſign, a certain Gentleman ſtill openly avows) have deſtroy'd Publick Credit,

Digitized by Google

Money; and the rather because when Mr. ——— was out of that Employ, they were closely press'd by Mr. M—n for the Money, that Mr. ——— might be enabled to make up his Accounts.

*To this 'twas reply'd*, No Man, sure, could be so much blinded by Covetousness, as for a little more Money, to run the Hazard of being thus expos'd; and therefore the Story confutes itself.

*To which 'twas briskly answer'd*, That a Man once sent to Prison for Bribery and Corruption (no Matter whether the Money was for himself, or Creature,) becomes as harden'd and impudent, as a Wench sent to *Bridewel* for a less Fault; but could he offer 90000 *l.* for one Purchase, or were he worth but one Half so much, as his Friends say he is, supposes several such Jobs must have been done; without which, *no Government*, according to L.....d *H.....t*, *is worth serving*; and of these, you, perhaps, can give a better Account than I.

Be no longer, Sir, impos'd on; have not we *Whigs* Reason to hate them both? Did not one of them bring us to the Brink of Ruin? and is not the other now, when nothing else can do us a Mischief, likely to finish what the other left undone? Does he not seem now resolv'd to confound what he despairs to govern? and will he not succeed in the Attempt,

except they, who have made this Defection, endeavour, by a better Conduct for the future, to retreive our Credit, ſunk now very low both in Town and Country?

But begging Pardon for this Digreſſion, I ſhall now obſerve, that the main Argument, by which ſome hope to keep their Creatures ſtill dependent on them, is, the Repreſenting thoſe, who have the Management of Affairs, as not equal to the Charge; and that therefore, of Courſe, it muſt fall again into their Hands.

To this modeſt Argument, which conſiſts in Over-valuing themſelves, and Under-valuing every Body elſe, I ſhall only ſay, that the true Intereſt of *Great Britain* is ſo plain, that it can't eaſily be miſtaken, let there be but Honeſty, Reſolution, Steadineſs, and Application, Things will go well; but if Men care not how they injure the Publick, ſo they get by it, and yet, at the ſame Time, are willing to keep up Appearances; this, indeed, requires ſuch Tricking and Cunning, as all wiſe and honeſt Men carefully avoid, and none more abhor than thoſe at preſent in the Adminiſtration. And it's no ſmall Proof, that ſome Men want thoſe Abilities they boaſt of, when they uſe ſuch Arguments for themſelves, as oblige People to conſider their former Conduct; and make Compariſons, which, they

muſt,

Digitized by Google

ceſſary to the Government; and in Order to that, I ſhou'd endeavour to cauſe ſuch an *Equilibrium* between the Parties, that I might, by the Aſſiſtance of my Creatures, turn the Balance on what Side I pleas'd; and if I thought the Party I pretended to be of, was too powerful, I wou'd, underhand, do what I cou'd to weaken it, and to ſtrengthen the other; by this I ſhou'd hope to be well with them, if my Deſign of making the Government employ me and my Creatures, upon my own Terms ſhou'd miſcarry.

Now the Queſtion is, Whether ſuch a Suppoſition as this, may not, in ſome Meaſure, explain the Myſteries of a Conduct otherwiſe wholly unaccountable? Particularly, whether it will not unlock the Secret, why ſuch a Party was form'd againſt that General, to whom we owe ſo many Obligations; and who, in the Midſt of a moſt ſevere Winter, by a Conduct, which guarded againſt all Accidents, entirely diſſipated the Rebels, and put an End to a War, which might have been nurs'd up to the great Advantage of two Perſons; between whom, tho' they both ſeem'd to aim at the Governing, and Engroſſing every Thing, there is at preſent a great Intimacy, and is likely to continue, while ſuch an Active and Able Statesman and Soldier is to command the Troops; than which, nothing can be a greater Diſcouragement to a New Rebellion.

People were ſurpris'd to find, ſo little Regard paid to the frequent Petitions of the Merchants, complaining of the Interruption of their Trade in the *Baltick*, and the Taking ſuch Numbers

bets of their Ships by the *Swede*, and that ev'n while we had a Royal Navy in the *Sound*, they were permitted, with Impunity, to act the *Pirates*; but *Gyllenborg*'s Letters help to explain this Myſtery; where we find, that the Ships taken from us, were to ſerve as Tranſports for their Army. Had not this helliſh Conſpiracy been ſeaſonably diſcover'd, what Sums might not the *Poſts*, a certain Gentleman then enjoy'd, have gain'd him by this Invaſion; ſince no Expence wou'd have been thought too great, to have quickly got rid of theſe barbarous Ravagers. To be zealous when in Play, for keeping up 32000 Men, and after a ſhort Interval of Time, in which his Conduct was far from affording an Argument for Leſſening them, to be as zealous againſt Truſting the King, tho' but for a Year, with half that Number, is of a Piece with the reſt of his late Actions.

If another Perſon (as 'twas reported) ſaid juſt before he was remov'd, That he *had rather ſee an Army of* Swedes *here, than the Act about* Occaſional Conformity *repeal'd*; I ſhould not wonder, conſidering from what Prieſts he got his *Church Politicks*; and by what Artful Man he has all along been wholly govern'd in State-Matters.

It can't be ſuppos'd, theſe Men had any Hand in the *Triple Alliance*, (and the ſame, I believe, may be ſaid of the other beneficial Treaties) ſince as it was begun at the *Hague* by Mr. *Stanhope*, and the Abbot *Du Bois*, ſo it was finiſh'd while the King was Abroad. And not to mention the other Advantages we gain by it, what can be more to the Honour, as well as Security,

of

Credit, and ruin'd Thousands of Families?

There can be no greater Proof, that People are fully satisfy'd with what was done, than that among so many Millions subscrib'd to the Government, there has not been 500 *l.* demanded out in Money: And they can't but think the Treasury now in better Hands, when the Publick takes up Money on such easy Terms, than when it gave *6 per Cent.* on the *Malt-Tax*; tho' there was at the same Time a *Præmium* of one, and an half *per Cent.* on the *Land-Tax* Tallies.

Tho' the Noble Peer, who was made, upon the King's Accession to the Crown, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, cou'd not, thro' his ill State of Health, go over, yet by his prudent Care, in getting the disaffected removed, and recommending the most zealous and active, Things were so well manag'd, and that Kingdom (notwithstanding the vast Number of *Papists*, and other disaffected Persons) kept in so much Peace and Quiet, that the Government was able of the few Forces it had there, to spare several Regiments, for Reducing the Rebels in *Great Britain*. And had as proper Methods been us'd here by those at the Helm, we had, undoubtedly, been as free from all Disturbances.

Had that Lord appeared sullen, and discontented, for not being restor'd to his former Post, and tho' he had accepted another Place, yet had been too proud, and resty, to have

acted

acted. I he certainly, I wou'd have met with the Fate of a late Statesman; whose Behaviour has been so Unaccountable, that it leaves not those who wish him well, any Thing to offer in his Excuse.

We can only judge of Politicians by their Actions; and if these tend to one Point, tho' ever so vile, ever so contrary to their Protestations, it wou'd be no Breach of Charity, to think they had *That* continually in View.

Were I a bold, daring Fellow, of a Humour to laugh at ev'ry Thing that's serious, to banter ev'ry one, I thought had less Sense than myself; and tho' of a ready Wit, yet of a Judgment none of the soundest, and of a Reputation none of the best; and yet withal so extravagant in my Way of Living, that tho' I have had several considerable Places, of which, I always made the most, yet my Fortune was still desperate, and I know not how to contract my Expences; in this Case, if I kept one Place in Trust, by which I might gain vastly in Proportion to the Number of the Forces in Pay; and another, which I executed myself, afforded me a thousand Opportunities of getting what I thought fit in a Time of War; can it be suppos'd, that any Scruples of Conscience wou'd hinder me from doing all I safely cou'd to encourage a War, especially a Civil War? for the Carrying on of which, Money and Troops must be had at any Rate; and where, if the Rebels miscarry'd, I had an Opportunity of squeezing what Sums I pleas'd out of them; and if I succeeded in this, my next Step, no doubt, wou'd be to make myself ne-

cessary

of the Nation, than that *France* shou'd be oblig'd, at her own Expence, to demolish the Port and Haubour of *Mardyke*, to the great Mortification of the Old, and New *Jacobites*.

But since 'tis said, and ev'n by those who pretend to be *Whiggs*, that the *Publick Good requires the Restoring certain Statesmen*; they wou'd do well to tell us of one good Law that they caus'd to pass; (some, indeed, they hinder'd, as that relating to the *Vestries*, &c.) or any one Thing they did for the Publick Security. Did they take right Methods to quell the *Riots* and *Tumults*, that were spread almost over the whole Nation? What was done at *Bristol* and other Places? Did it serve any other Purpose, than to encourage a downright Rebellion? and here in *London*, in the very Face of the Government, its Friends were so frequently insulted, that the *Jacobites* had, for some Time, with too much Appearance of Truth, the Assurance to tell the People, that if they *expected to be safe in their Houses, or Persons, they must, at least, be Neuters*. We can't doubt, but that 'twas in the Power of some Men to have kept Things in a better Order, if we but consider what Effect, the Hanging of five mean Rascals (which at last they were forc'd to come into) has had on the *Mob*; how it has brought them to a better Temper, and kept Things ever since in Quiet; and had the same Methods been taken sooner, in all Probability, there never had been any Rebellion.

Where those, who are at the Head of Affairs, are so cautious (to call it no worse) of Provoking the irreconcilable Enemies of the Government, as not to take all necessary Steps for

its Security, but act a mean cowardly Part; others, no doubt, will be so wrought on by their Example, as not to do Justice on the King's Enemies, or to his Friends; and when they, who have more than a common Zeal for the Government, are term'd its too warm Friends, and for that Reason meet with Discouragements; there are very few, but who will quickly become luke-warm, and then so indifferent, as to desire to be well with the other Side, upon their own Terms; (and a Compounding Party in *England* is no New Thing;) let a Prince come to the Crown with ever so general Applause, or let his Arms meet with ever so great Success, yet such a Management must daily cause him to lose Ground; and by Degrees, ruin the best Cause in the Universe.

It did not a little encourage the *Jacobites*, to see so many of their Friends, who had sufficiently shewn they wou'd not leave their Party, continu'd in their Posts; especially in the Commissions of the *Peace* and *Militia*.

There's a great deal trusted to these Officers; 'tis They, who are to bring the King's Enemies to Justice; 'tis They, who are to suppress Tumultuous Assemblies; 'tis They, who are to put the Laws in Execution against *Papists* and *Non-jurors*; in short, the Welfare both of King and People, does, in great Measure, depend upon Their faithfully discharging Their Duty; and therefore, none, especially in unsettl'd Times, ought to be employ'd, but zealous and active Men; but when these important Trusts are in wrong Hands, all Favour is shewn to



Digitized by Google

the King's Enemies, and his Friends, who can expect no Manner of Justice, are insulted by Mobs underhand encourag'd.

In such a Case as this, 'twas no Wonder, that the Enemies of the Government thought they had nothing to do, but to rise in Arms, and take Possession.

During the War, or immediately after, when the Nation, frightned by the Danger from which they were just freed, wou'd have come into any Measures for its Security, was the proper Time for making necessary Regulations; what then cou'd have hinder'd doing Justice to the *Dissenters*, when they were few, or none to have oppos'd it, but such (and this was fresh in ev'ry One's Mind) as either by *Secret and Malicious Insinuations fomented, or by an Avow'd Indifference encourag'd* the Rebellion? Who then cou'd have been against *Reforming the Universities*, without being suspected to favour the Cause of Traitors; when not only the Doctrines they taught, were most instrumental in setting the Nation in a Flame; but 'twas notorious what Part one of them was to have acted in that Traiterous Enterprize.

*Then* had been the Time to have treated the *Papists*, who were most forward in the Rebellion as they deserv'd; That had been the tenderest Part, and none of our *Allies* cou'd have blam'd us, if having a just Care of our Preservation, we had put all the *Old Laws* against them in Execution; or fram'd such *New Ones*, as might for ever have disabled them from doing us any Mischief, and reimburs'd the Nation the Expences they were at in Quelling those Rebels; but the Conduct of the *Papists*,

(who manage Things by a common Purſe) and the Swarms of their *Prieſts*, who continu'd here after the *Rebellion*, as buſy as ever, plainly ſhew'd they were under no ſuch Apprehenſions. Can a Government long be ſafe, which neglects to take all lawful Means for weakning its Enemies, and ſtrengthing its Friends?

We, alas! were ſo far from making the beſt of the Victory, that the *Jacobites* publickly boaſted, we let all the Fruits of it ſlip out of our Hands; and that the ſuffering the Priſoners to be plentifully maintain'd by their own Side in Jail, and letting ſo many eſcape, by *Bribing Juries*, *Jailors*, or by *Pardons*, or *Not being try'd*, (as the *Cottons*, &c.) was not the Way to frighten their Party from attempting the like again; eſpecially, if they obſerv'd what Diſcouragements They met with, who were the forwardeſt in Oppoſing, or Preventing their Deſigns.

The *Tories* ſaid, That had they in the Late Reign, taken any of the *Whiggs* in Actual Rebellion, they would not have ſuffer'd them to have broken Priſons, if Loads of Irons cou'd have hinder'd it; nor wou'd they have brought them to *London*, as to a Market, that thoſe who bid the higheſt might eſcape, after having ſqueezed them by Reprieves upon Reprieves, (each of which, tho' ever ſo many were put in the ſame Reprieve, coſt every ſingle Perſon an extravagant Price;) and hang'd only a few poor Rogues; nor ſhould they, by ſingle Trials, have put the Government to a vaſt Expence; but by a ſhort *Bill of Attainder*, the uſual Method in ſuch Caſes, have convinc'd the *Whiggs*, that whoever took up Arms, be the Pretence what it wou'd, ſhou'd certainly be hang'd.

Ev'ry

Ev'ry one was at first surpriz'd to see, that tho' all the Rebels might have been, with little Expence, try'd in the *North*, where they were taken, and where the Witnesses were ready at hand; yet none but the poorer and meaner Sort were there try'd, but all of any tolerable Condition, or Substance, were at a great Charge to the Government, brought to Town; and the Prisons so crowded with them, and kept there so long, as endanger'd bringing in infectious Distempers into the Town; and none being hinder'd from coming to them, the Party had an Opportunity to encourage them in their Obstinacy, to cabal together, to disperse their contrived Lies over the Nation, and create, especially, in the People of this Town, a Pity and Tenderness for them, by Reason of their enduring so long an Imprisonment; and by Executing now and then a single Person; this, I say, surpriz'd People, till they consider'd, that no Bargains cou'd conveniently be made but *Here*; and that *Here* was the Money of the Party, as well as their common Rendezvous; and that it might well be presum'd, they would not spare their Purses, to save the Lives of those, who had ventured ev'ry Thing for the Cause.

Nothing is, certainly, truer, than the Character *Tacitus* gives of the Mob; *Nihil in vulgo modicum: terrere ni paveant: ubi pertimuere, impune contemni.* And Severity gives them an Awe and Reverence for those who use it, and turns the Edge of their Hatred against the Cause, for which they suffer; which makes them run from one Extream to another. This is the Reason, that where Arbitrary Power prevails, they quickly grow

fond

fond of their Chains, and hate the very Name of *Liberty*; and we see, that the severe Executions in the *West* by K. *James*, to whose *Popish* Government they were then so generally averse, was far from hindring his suppos'd Son, from having his greatest Hopes from thence. Never was there an Instance of a Prince's being belov'd by his Subjects; who was not a strict Observer of Discipline; *Hang well* and *Pay well*, is the Hinge, on which Government turns; and ours has been, in a Manner, unhing'd, ever since *Sacheverel*'s Mob escap'd unpunish'd.

When People take up Arms on Account of *Grievances*, the Redressing those, and Pardoning the Rebels, may, perhaps, be a proper Way to regain them; but when a *suppos'd unlawful Title* is the Grievance, how can that be redress'd? and when being protected in their Lives and Fortunes will not at first hinder them from taking up Arms, I can't see, how *That* will afterwards do it: and the Conduct of the *pardon'd Rebels* has sufficiently shown, that nothing but Severity can have any Effect in such Cases: But then you must be quick in Punishing, and all at a Time; 'tis *That* strikes the utmost Terror; whereas Executing a single Person *now* and *then*, and a good While after the Fact, serves only to provoke; and (however it may conduce to the Purposes of bad Men) has the worst Appearance of Cruelty without frightning; nay, if Men had a Mind to bring a Government into Hatred with the People, and create in them a Pity for its Enemies, what more effectual Way cou'd be taken? and what a Handle must it give them, to make Tragical Exclamations of its Cruelty, and at the same Time, cause them to despise

its

its ill Conduct, is too evident. Indeed, after People have been so long detain'd in Prison without being brought to Justice, it makes a Pardon necessary.

If Men are in haste to grow rich, there is, no doubt, more to be got by *Not prosecuting*, or by *Saving*, than *Hanging*; and we may guess at the Reason, why *two Persons*, (not to mention others) *One*, who knew there was such plain Evidence against him, that in Despair, he stabb'd himself; and the *Other*, tho' now a *New Ally*, thought so great a Criminal, with such full Proof against him, as not to be admitted to Bail on any Terms, were *both* dismiss'd without any Prosecution: Which made the Government censur'd for clapping up, and continuing so long in Prison, Persons, either really, or, at least, in the Eye of the Law, innocent.

Never was there an Instance of of a Plot so general as this, and an unsuccessful Rebellion attending it, where all was not unravell'd; but there may be Cases, where more is to be got by Concealing than Discovering; and *Hush-Money* may amount to a very considerable Sum.

Tho' we should overlook this Conduct, yet did they manage better in other Matters? the *Tory* Ministry, we find, courted the People at a prodigious Expence, and *Jacobite* Papers were thrown by Bundles into every Corner, and by those Means they gain'd them over to all their destructive Measures; so that 'tis plain, they who will court the People may be sure of them, even in Things contrary to their Interest; but did we take Care to regain them? tho' we saw, that the *Jacobites*, sensible of the Benefit they drew from their

their Libels, were willing to run all Hazards, and come into any Expence for dispersing them.

The not taking off, at the *Revolution*, two of the *State Holy-Days*, was, by some, thought a great Neglect; since it gave the *High-church* Priests an Handle to attack the *Revolution*, in fixing, in the Minds of the People, their *Arbitrary Principles*; and the Compassion they inspir'd them with for the Sufferings of the Grandfather, (which some of them heighten'd above *those* of our Saviour) they easily turn'd into a Love for the *suppos'd Grandson*; and tho' they were *Churchmen*, as *Clarendon* owns, who began the War, (and 'tis notorious, that as the *Presbyterians*, by their Ministers, petition'd against *putting the Father to Death*, so they were most active in *restoring the Son*;) yet the Pulpits, to make them odious to the People, charg'd them not only with *beginning the War*, and *killing the King*, but represented every *Whigg* as a *Presbyterian* and *King-killer*; and continue to do the same to this Day with much Success: And when the *Tories* happily gave a just Occasion for putting down *those Days*, by their Tumults and Violences they then committed; and by the Marks of Distinction they every where wore on *one* of them; which occasion'd the practising the same on the *Pretender's Birth Day*; yet no Advantage was taken of this; and 'tis no Secret, that a certain Gentleman, tho' he promis'd to be for it, under-hand made all the Interest he cou'd against it.

The first Thing which gave the, 'till then, despairing *Jacobites* some Hopes, was, that Peace of Courtship paid to the *High-church Clergy*, in making

making one of the chief Instruments of the *late infamous Peace* a Privy Counsellor; and I may venture to say, that ev'ry Thing some advis'd, was of a Piece with this, and serv'd to encourage the Enemies of the Government, and discourage its Friends; whereas a direct contrary Method had, by this Time, rooted out all *Jacobitism*; or, at least, reduc'd that Faction to an inconsiderable, contemptible Number.

Cowardly, Trimming Measures are the more inexcusable, because 'tis evident from all our Histories, that in what Reign soever there has been a Steady, Resolute, Active, and Vigorous Administration, *those Princes* have never fail'd of being *Great* and *Glorious*, and having the People at their Devotion; while they, who took a contrary Method, which was generally owing to the Advice of corrupt Ministers, were *perpetually unhappy*.

The Weight of the Government in all Reigns is so very great, that, 'tis capable, whenever there is a Steady, Resolute, and Active Administration, to rectify all Abuses; or do whatever it thinks fit for the Publick Good. Had *H.* 8. been influenc'd by such Counsels as seem'd of late to have prevail'd, he would never have done such *Glorious Things* towards a *Reformation*; nor would Queen *Elizabeth* ever been able to have compleated it.

This Queen, who makes the greatest Figure among our Princes, was most eminently remarkable for that Steadiness and Uniformity, which ran through all her Actions, during that Long, and Glorious Reign: By which Means She baffl'd the many Attempts of her Foreign



Digitized by Google

and Domeſtick Enemies, and entirely broke the whole Force and Spirit of that Party among her Subjects, which was Popiſhly affected, and was very formidable in the Beginning of her Reign.

But to give a more modern Inſtance, *Cromwel*, notwithſtanding the Badneſs of his Title, and tho' he had the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Church* and *Presbyterians* againſt him, yet by employing none but Active Men, who were hearty to his Cauſe, and mortally hated his Enemies; he not only did what he pleas'd at Home, but made as great a Figure Abroad, as any of our *Engliſh* Monarchs; but his Son, who acted a trimming, mean Part, quickly loſt all his Father had gain'd.

The *Whiggs*, who made the firſt Stand againſt *Popery* and *Slavery* in *Ch.* II's Reign, were very few; but they, by their Courage, Unanimity, and Steadineſs, mightily encreas'd, and baffl'd all the Deſigns of the Court, 'till the King reſolv'd to take off the Heads of their Leaders; and tho' he made Uſe of the utmoſt Stretch of the Law to do this, yet it wonderfully chang'd the Inclinations of the People, and put him in a Condition to act as he thought fit.

Upon the *Revolution* it had been eaſy to have extirpated all *Toriſm*, had vigorous Meaſures been taken; but the mean Courtſhip of thoſe in Power to the *Tories* and *High-church Clergy*, inſtead of gaining them one Man, ſerv'd to no other Purpoſe, than to give them ſuch Credit with the People, as to be believ'd in every Thing they ſaid againſt the *Whiggs*; eſpecially of their Deſigns on the *Church*, notwithſtanding the many Laws they made in Favour of it; which caus'd the King

Digitized by Google

King to judge it neceſſary more than once to court and employ that Party; tho' as often as he did it, the Nation was brought to the Brink of Ruin.

None ſure, can forget, that the Queen's M---- ----y, had not Providence ſeaſonably interpos'd, wou'd, in all Probability, have ſucceeded in all their mad Undertakings; and to what was this owing, but to the bold Steps they were always taking, and to their continually puſhing on, with the utmoſt Courage, and Reſolution, their wicked Deſigns?

The *Whigs* in *Ireland*, tho' ſcarce one in Ten, compar'd with the *Papiſts* and other *Jacobites*, yet keep them in great Awe and Subjection; and this is chiefly owing to their *Commons* in Parliament, acting with ſo much Vigour and Unanimity, never quarrelling with the Government, or one another, about ſuch Trifles, as too often divide us here.

The ſame Methods, no doubt, wou'd have the ſame Effect on the *Britiſh Jacobites*, who being *Slaves by Principle*, and generally *Sots by Education*, are, upon no Account, ſuperior to the *Iriſh Tories*; and, for the moſt part, are a braging, bluſtering, cowardly Sett of Men, whom the leaſt kind Uſage, they always imputing it to Fear, makes *inſupportably inſolent*; whereas if they are treated as they deſerve, they, as conſtant Experience ſhews, become moſt Tame, Submiſſive, and Fawning, like thoſe Foreign Slaves they ſo much admire.

The *Engliſh*, of all Nations, are the moſt fond of ſuch Bold, Enterprizing Men, as let ſlip no Opportunity of puniſhing their Enemies; eſpe-

cially, in their Party Quarrels, where their Animosities run to the greatest Heights: And in Truth, that which has so much endear'd the *Tory* Leaders to their own Side, was their taking all Occasions to Oppress the adverse Party; this made them give themselves up to their Conduct, and act with so much Unanimity under their Management.

If the *Whigs*, tho' personally as Brave as ever, have not of late, as a Party, shewn such Courage, Resolution, and Steadiness, as they did here formerly and do at present in *Ireland*; this Change must be owing to the Misfortune of their having been under such Leaders; who out of narrow Views, and mean Courtship to their Adversaries, instead of doing what was necessary, for keeping up the Courage of their Side, did all that was possible to sink it; and to render them a mean, abject, dispirited, lifeless Party, except in their Quarrels with one another? And herein they judg'd wrong, even with Relation to their own Interest; since there never was a Minister, heartily belov'd by his own Side, or long in Favour with his Prince, except he show'd himself a Man of Courage and Resolution, ready to awe, and strike Terror into the Party, who were Enemies to his Master.

I may venture to say, that Two Persons whom I need not name, cou'd never have desir'd better Circumstances, to have done such Things for the Good of their Country, as wou'd have secur'd them a Lasting Authority with all honest Men; and they might, like Good Queen

*Bess's*

Digitized by Google

Best's Ministry, have grown old in the Service of a Prince not given to Change, and have conveyed, unenvy'd, what Riches, what Honours they pleas'd to their Posterity, and become celebrated in History, for the most Able, nay, the most Honest Statesmen, this Nation was ever blessed with.

If the *Whigs* have no Mind to perish in the Harbour, after having escap'd so many Storms at Sea, they must now resume their former Bravery; and when Men are so happy as to have such Leaders, who are as much above Fear, as Covetousness, or Corruption, Courage naturally descends, and inspires a whole Party.

And, surely, the Example of a Sovereign, Who shews so much Resolution and Steadiness in all His Actions, must influence His Loyal Subjects, and make them act with Vigour and Unanimity, in Preventing the Designs of ill Men, who, to throw us into Confusion, have been, ev'ry where, so industrious to create Division and Faction.

Tho' this Paper, if it had sooner seen the Light, might have appear'd with greater Advantage, yet, if some Men, having had Time to cool in the County, had come up with such Dispositions, as wou'd have made the Publishing it needless, this wou'd have given the Writer of it the highest Satisfaction; and there's nothing he wishes more ardently, than that the same Motive, the Love of his Country, which has made him, tho' with the utmost Regret, to write after this Manner, wou'd give him as just

an

Digitized by Google

an Occasion to resume his former Sentiments, and say every Thing in Commendation of Men, whose Examples have so great an Influence.

FINIS.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google